DODGE CITY, - - - KANSAS

CURRENT COMMENT. THE weather in Alaska this winter is reported to have been unusually

It is reported in Berlin that Bismark has recently declared that the international situation will be settled peacefully.

THE British Geological Society has conferred the Murchison medal on Dr. Newberry, of Columbia College, New York City.

"OLD BUCKSKIN," the horse rode by Lieutenant L. B. Baker, of Lansing, Mich., in the pursuit and capture of J. Wilkes Booth, died recently. His skin will be mounted and placed on exhibition in the Michigan museum.

CAPTAIN RITCHIE, of the State line steamship State of Indiana, was presented at Liverpool recently with a gold watch and chain and First Officer Campbell with a binocular glass for saving the crew of a Boston ship.

THE American Publishers' Copyright League, embracing all of the prominent publishers of the United States, have ssued an address asking the co-opera tion of all who deal and who read books in obtaining a copyright law.

THE city of Naiyen, north of Ning Po, China, which was submerged about a thousand years ago, has recently been exposed to view, and a number of vases, plates and other utensils of the Sough dynasty, have been recovered by the natives.

Two Frenchmen quarreled with a German officer in the Casino at Strasburg recently, when the officer drew a sword and the Frenchmen drew revolvers and fired, wounding the German. The Frenchmen escaped over the frontier.

THE Italian Government has decided not to renew the commercial treaty of 1882 with France, but will make new and conciliatory proposals to France

THE bill recently introduced in the Senate by Mr. Stewart to enforce restrictions on Chinese immigration provides that after ninety days from its passage Chinese laborers shall not have the right to enter the United States on the ground of previous resi-

MLLE. NOGUIERAS, daughter of the late Portuguese Minister to Washington, made her debut in Donizetti's opera, "Lucia," at Milan, recently, and was phenomenally successful. After the performance she was informed of her father's death, and was completely prostrated.

A CHINESE native paper announces that the Chinese Government has re-solved to pay back to the United States a large sum of money as the unclaimed balance of the Wyoming indemnity, and hints that the United States might and nints that the United States might imitate the example by refunding to China the balance of the unclaimed indemnity would be the unclaimed by the unclaimed indemnity would be the unclaimed by naid to the United thirty years ago.

THOMAS A BECKET'S bones have been found in a rough hewn stone coffin under Canterbury Cathedral, where heretofore their existence was only legendary. The skull is well preserved and it is said to be magnificent in size and proportions, in fact one of the finest ever seen. Its crown bears unmistakable marks of a sword cut, which the chroniclers relate, took off the top of his scalp.

THE Rhode Island Senate has con curred in the House amendments to the bill proposing submission of the suffrage amendment to the Constitution to the people on the first Wednesday in April-State election day. The amendment places foreign born citizens on the same footing as native born, makes a poll tax and does away with the reglstry tax; and deprives other than property holders from voting for City Council and on money matters in Newport and Pawtucket, as is the case in

A REVIEW of the grain and flour trade of Baltimore, Md., for January shows a decrease from the correspond ing month of 1887 both in regard to receipts and shipments except in flour. The receipts of wheat have been comparatively very small, and on some days not a bushel of Western wheat received was reported to the Corn and Flour Exchange. It was said by prominent grain operators that the cause of the light receipts was the small foreign demand, the countries of the East furnishing much larger supplies than formerly.

WHEN the men employed at Glen-dower colliery, near Minersville, Pa., came out from work the other nigh they were met at the mouth of the slope by a large crowd of women from the adjacent Heckscherville colliery, who besought them to stand by their striking brethren and offered, if they would, to share their last crust with them. As an earnest of their good faith the women offered them a substantial contribution which they had brought with them, consisting of bread, meat and potatoes. Little or no attention was paid to the novel appeal.

A DISPATCE from St. Petersbur states that the sentences of death passed recently upon certain Nihilists have been commuted as follows: Petrowsky and Sigada, citizens, penal servitude for life; Alexander, a nobleman, eighteen years' imprisonment. Tehernoff, a Cossack Captain, fifteen years; a woman named Trinitatskaja, wife of an official, twelve years; a woman named Sigada, wife of a citipen, eight years, and a woman named Feodorowa, eight years. The prison-ers were charged with belonging to a social society having bombs and sev-

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail

CONGRESSIONAL. In the Senate on the 33th after the presentation of petitions and bills Senator Hoar reported the bill for a constitutional amendment in regard to the meeting of Congress. The bill to reduce letter postage to one cent was adversely reported by Senator Sawyer, from the Post-office Committee. This report was the occasion of some debate and was finally placed on the calendar for discussion. Senator Plumb offered a resolution requiring the Post-office Committee to inquire into the inefficiency of the mail service in the West. Laid over. The House bill for carrying into effect the law establishing agricultural experiment stations was passed. bill for carrying into effect the law establishing agricultural experiment stations was passed. The Educational bill was then debated until adjournment.... In the House a large number of bills were introduced when the States were called, among them a bill by Mr. Turner, of Kansay, for a bounty on corn, wheat and flour experted; by Mr. Raynard, of Maryland, to prevent the creation of trusts; by Mr. Bland, of Missouri, for the further coinage of silver, etc. The reply of the Public Printer to inquiries made was the occasion of a spirited debate. The Senate amendments to the Agricultural Experiment bill were agreed to. Adjourned. In the Senate on the Sist after the introduction of several bills and resolutions Senator

In the Senate on the 31st after the introduction of several bills and resolutions Senator Piumb's resolution for an inquiry into the inefficiency of the mail service in the West was taken up and after debate laid over. Several bills of minor importance passed, among them to punish burgiary and larceny in the Indian Territory and for a public building at Omaha; also the joint resolution to amend the Constitution making the terms of office of President, Senators and other officers terminate on April 39 instead of March 4. After further debate on the Education bill the Senate adjourned... In the house a bill passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Jefferson City. Committees reported. A petition representing \$2,00) workingmen was presented by Mr. Blumm, of Pennsylvania, asking for an investigation of the Reading strike. After transacting business of no general importance the House adjourned.

In the Senate on February 1 very little

Ix the Senate on February 1 very little business was done beyond the offering of a few bills and reports of committees. Pending concideration of the Educational bill the Senate went into executive session... At the expiration of the morning hour in the House the report of the Commerce Committee on Mr Anderson's resolution to investigate the Reading strike came up. The committee having reported adversely and recommending that the matter be referred to the Inter-State Commission. The minority report, which favored an investigation by Congress, was championed by Mr. Rayner. of Maryland, who made an eloquent appeal in favor of the workingmen, and quent appeal in favor of the workingmen, an after a spirited discussion a resolution wa adopted to appoint a committee of five to inves-tigate the whole matter of the Reading strike and report to the House by bill or otherwis

In the Senate on the 2d after committee reported, bills and resolutions were introduced among the latter a resolution by Senator Plumi calling for information in regard to the negleo of the Military cemetery at Mound City Kan. Senator Plumb addressed the Senate in upon which a treaty can be based. If
France should reject Italy's offers,
negotiations will be brought to an end.

Kan. Senator Plumb addressed the Senate in favor of his resolution of inquiry as to the inverse should reject Italy's offers,
President of the Senate amounced as the committee to which had been referred the committee to which had been referred the President's message on Pacific railroads Senators Frye, Dawes, Hiscóck, Davis, Morgan, Butler and Hearst. The bill increasing the pension of the totally helpless to \$72 per month passed. Senator Kenna then addressed the Senate on tariff measures and in reply to Senator Sherman's late speech on the President's message and Senator Sherman responded. Adjourned until Monday.... In the House, after considerable debate, the bill to prevent the transmission through the mails as second-class matter of cheap literature and requiring it to be transmitted as third-class matter, was passed.

Transmitted as third-class matter, was passed
The most of the day was taken up in discussing
the Lowry-White contested case from the
Twelfth Indiana district. Adjourned.
In the House on the 3d Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported a bill authorizing the appointment of eleven division superintendents of the railway mail service, and Mr. Collins, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted adverse reports on bills to greate a court of customs and proposing a concreate a court of customs and proposing a con stitutional amendment empowering Congress to grant aid to the common schools of the severa States. The House then proceeded to the con sideration of private business and adjourned.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

ADVICES from Massowah say that King nelek, of Shoa, has re

King John, of Abyssinia. SEXHOR SOUZA ROSA, Portuguese Minis ter to China, has been appointed Minister at Washington, to succeed Senhor No gueiras, who recently died.

HON. J. W. SCHUYLER, a descendant of

General Philip Schuyler and a noted Nev

York politician, died recently at Ithaca aged seventy-eight.
CTRUS O. OBERLY, a noted Texas jour nalist, died recently at Houston, aged forty

GEORGE I. FINKLE, leader in the famous anti-rent war in the Hudson and Mohawk valleys in 1844-45, died at New York on the

Ist, aged eighty-one.

THE Irish Catholic clergy and laity have been much exercised over a remark made by the Pope that it was possible to settle the Irish difficulties upon lines identical with the settlement of the difficulties between the Vatter and Pression.

tween the Vatican and Prussia. The President has approved last year Deficiency bill and the measures making ricultural Experiment Stations bill.

FRANCIS MILLER, a leading lawyer and Republican politician of Maryland, died at Sandy Spring, that State, on the 2d. CHARLES HOAS, the man who named th

village of Minneapolis, Minn., died on the

LORD RIPON and John Morley, English Home Rulers, met with a cordial recepti in Ireland.

In Ireland.

THE President has approved and promulgated a revision of the Civil-Service rules, which makes several very important changes in the system of appointments upon tests of fitness applied to applicants for places in the departments at Washington and in the classified customs offices

and post-offices.

Honace G. CLEVELAND, of the firm of Cleveland, Brown & Co., one of the most widely known iron manufacturers in the West, died of typhoid fever at Cleveland,

O., on the 3d.

PROF. CHARLES LINDEN, the naturalist, died in the Buffalo (N. Y.) State Insane Asylum recently, aged fifty-six. He was prostrated by brain trouble white on a vacation trip at Carleton, Quebec, last summer, and never regained his natural faculties.

GENERAL JOHN L. THOMPSON died at Chicago on the Sist from the effects of the rupture of a blood vessel at the base of the brain. General Thompson was one of the most prominent attorneys in Chicago.

THE cause of the fire in the children's hospital in New York recently has been traced to one of the girls, whom the physicians think is afflicted with pyromania.

HABLY the other morning several brain

Baser the other morning several business blocks, including the post-office and Gasets office at Courtland, O., were de-

Gastie office at Courtland, O., were de-stroyed by fire. Half the business places in the village were burned and none of the contents were saved.

The Swedish Government has declared against the importation of pork from the United States unless it is well salted.

JOSEF HOFFMAN, the boy planist, was ex-amined by Mayor Rewitt at New York on alleged statements that he was being over-worked. He was in good health and spirits, and Hewitt decided that he might give four

performances weekly.

Nolaw, an Irish member of Parliament, has been arrested as an accessory of Callan and Harkins, the alleged dynamiters on trial in London.

Morious for new trials for Coy and Bern-hamer, the convicted Indianapolis tally

The jury in the famous Paine will case of New York City were unable to agree and

were discharged.

Tun steamship Belgic arrived at San
Francisco on the 2d with four cases of

Francisco on the 2d with four cases of small-pox on board.

The Chicago & Alton railroad has declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent on both preferred and common stocks. Two miners were overcome by gas in the Germania shaft near Hurley, Wis., recently and fell to the bottom, being instantic killed. The boller of a portable sawmill on John Bolan's farm near Barnesville, O., exploded

the other day, killing two men and injuring

THE stove manufacturers in session in Cincinnati have re-elected D. M. Thomas secretary and have decided to restrict the number of patterns of stoves hereafter.
THE Dunbar furnace at Uniontown, Pa., which closed down several weeks ago be cause the men refused to accept the reduc tion in wages, has started up again, the men agreeing to a reduction of ten per cent. The concern employed 700 men.

A PASSENGER train on the Texas & Pacific railroad was derailed by a defective switch six miles from Longview, Tex., recently. The engine and express and baggage cars were demolished. Michael Kaine, en-gineer, of Marshall, Texas, was killed. T. R. Johnson, engineer; Mat Jordan, and Peter Bagler, laborers, were injured fa-

Tunes men were killed in a cut near Mor rison, Il., recently, by jumping from an engine. They were under a mistaken impression that a collision was about to occur when they jumped, the rebound as they struck the walls of the cut throwing them under the wheels of their own train. A CORNING mill of the Austin Powder Company, near Cleveland, O., exploded re-cently. One man was instantly killed.

A curmist, his wife and six children were found dead in their dwelling house at Manchester, Eng., recently, having been poisoned. The supposition was that the chemist, in despair, had polsoned himsel and family.

A mor took place at Shenandoah, Pa., on

men under escort of police who were going to work at the coal mines. Several shots were fired, one or two persons being wounded. A justice's court was wrecked by the infuriated mob. IT is claimed that the action of the Na

tional Dispatch, a fast freight line, in making a \$1.27 rate from New York to Chicago, which is a cut of five cents under the differential, will lead to further war among Eastern roads.

Two elderly maiden ladies named Robb were thrown out of a carriage in a run-away at Pueblo, Col., recently. One had her neck broken and was dead in half an hour after. The other had a compound fracture of the right thigh, an arm broken and an ankle dislocated.

KENTUCKY tobacco interests were re ported greatly excited because of shortages in last year's requirements. Available land for new crops was rented at high

Callan and Harkins, the alleged dyna miters, were convicted in London on the 3d and sentenced to fifteen years' impris onment.
THE Reading Company's colliery a

North Ashland, Pa., started up on the 33 with thirty-one hands.

Two saw mills at Port Blakely, opposite Seattle, W. T., and the largest on Puget sound, burned recently. The total loss was \$250,000; no insurance. Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended February 2 numbered for the United States, 247; Canada, 32: total, 279, compared with 317 the previous week, and 261 the corresponding week of

last year.

Several crofters of the island of Lewis Scotland, on trial for rioting, have been convicted. Some of them were sentenced to a year's imprisonment, some to nine onths' and others to six months'.

A "PRINTERS' Protective Fraternity" has been organized in Philadelphia. Its pur pose is to work in antagonism to the Typo By the breaking of a rope of an elevator in H. H. Hollis' business house in New York

City recently, three men were dropped from the fifth floor to the cellar and badly Tun Department of State having received the twelfth installment of Mexican in-

demnity, announces that it is now prepared to distribute the same among the parties THE National Board of Supervising In spectors of Steam Vessels has passed a rule requiring a life preserver or float for

every passenger and a sufficient extra num-ber to provide against possibilities. THE Solar iron works of Clark & Co. Pittsburgh, Pa., resumed work recently with non-union men, under a strong guard

A BREAK in freight rates, averaging fifty per cent., between Chicago and Omaha oo

curred on the 2d. ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

AMOS GRANT, a colored farmer of Baker County, Ga., was recently found dead, hanging to a rafter. His wife, sister-in-law and son were also found dead. The theory was

that Grant had murdered them and then A TERRIFIC explosion of gas occurred the other night at slope No. 1, at Nanticoke, Pa. Four men were badly burned, namely, David Evans, John Griffith, Joe Diber and Anthony Milaky.

A NEGRO boy, aged fourteen, was hanged legally in Webster Parish, La., recently for the murder of a child of his employer a

CLEARING house returns for week ended February 4 showed an average decrease of 2.2 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decreas

WES 8.6. Steamburg Station, N. Y., by a train being thrown from the track by a broken frog.

Several other persons were injured.

EUROPEAN money markets during the week ended February 4 were generally dull. Toward the end of the week a fall in

Government bonds took place, consequent upon the publication of the Austro-German treaty and the possibilities of war.

It is reported that the King of Abys-sinia is making overtures to Italy for Puz Senate was not in session on the 4th.

The House was occupied with the Wh.te-Lowry (Indiana) election case, adjourning without result. HUBBARD HARRELL, a colored bey ten years old, was made drunk recently at Eastman, Ga., and, going to the home of his brother-in-isw, James Pope, killed three children. Two of them he threw in scald-

ing water. The young fiend then escaped.
The constables who arrested the wholesale liquor dealers at Des Moines, Iows,
and then released them, have been indicted

Tue yard men of the Illinois Central rail The yard men of the Illinois Central railroad at Centralia, went out on a strike recently, but were persuaded to return to work, pending an adjustment of difficulties. URGUAY has adopted free trade. Durine a performance at Dublin recently a woman placed her head in a lion's mouth. The beast mangled her in a horrible manner.

or receiving bribes.

month. The beast mangion nor in scribe manner.

The Montgomery & Florida narrow gauge railroad running southward forty miles from Montgomery, Ala., has been put into the hands of a receiver on petition put into the hands of a receiver on petition of the contractors who had a claim of \$12.

put into the hands of a receiver on petition of the contractors who had a claim of \$12,-50) against the company.

THE National Zeitung, of Berlin, has telegrams from St. Petersburg and Vienna stating, under reserve, that Count Schouvsloff, the Russian Ambassador to Germany, who is now returning to Berlin, will bring conciliatory proposals from the Crar.

JAMES REDTATH was reported better in New York. He wrote a friend that though the doctors said he was going to die, he was going to puli through, as he intended to live to see the Henry George doctrine adopted.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Raneas Cotton and Tobacca.

The report of the Secretary of the State
Board of Agriculture shows that in the
year 1887 1,639 acres of cotton were planted,
and the product was 409,750 pounds, valued
at \$32,780. Chantauqua County had 687
acres, the product being 171,750 pounds.
The counties which produced cotton, and
the number of pounds growa, is shown to
be as follows:

| 500 Johnson | 36,750 Linn | 1,500 Marion | 250 Marshall | 171,000 Meade | 8,750 Miami | 751 Montg-mery | 19,250 Nemaha | 10,251 Norton | 2,750 Pratt | 2 0 Reno | 10,000 Republic | 2,000 Stafford | 2,000 Staff be as follows:

There was also quite a large quantity of tobacco grown in the State in 1887. The total product was 444,000 pounds, valued at 844,400. Woodson County is the leading tobacco county, us it produced 169,330 pounds; next is Ford County, which produced 145,80). Ellis County had 16,200 pounds, Rice County 11,400 pounds, Rawlins County 10,800 pounds, Rush County 8,400 pounds and Morris County 6,000

Miscellaneous AT Wyandotte the other day Edith Glore aged three years, and her bother, aged two, upset a can of kerosine oil while playing at their home, and the girl's clothing was saturated. Shortly afterward her dress was ignited from fire in the stove and she was burned so shockingly that death ensued in three hours.

MISS LILLIE D. PRICHARD, of Millbrook. daughter of the postmaster of that city, and proprietor and editress of the Graham County Democrat, recently committed suicide by hanging herself with a rope from an upstairs office window. Cause is un-

missed the appeal of David W. Rignish, in the case of Alma Blanchard vs. Rignish, involving a timber culture entry made at the Garden City land-office. By this de-cision Miss Blanchard secures title to the

THE joint committee of the Kansas and Nebraska Passenger Association was held at Kansas City the other day for the purpose of agreeing upon excursion rates into Kansas an i Nebraska. It was decided to make a rate of one fare for round trip from Kansas City to all points in Kansas and Nebraska exceeding forty miles west of that city. This rate will be made for excursions on March 21, April 4, April 25,

May 9, May 23, June 6 and June 20.

Tuz report of the superintendent of the National Military Home at Leavenworth shows that there are 1,665 inmates of the Home, at present, and that there are present and absent 1.926. Thirty-nine inmates had been received which necessitated much crowding up, no less than twenty-three of the old soldiers being compelled to bunk on the floor. New accommodations are very

TEDDY HURN, a young man of Leaven worth, while recently driving a nail struck it obliquely and it flew into his eyes, de-

troying the sight of both. While skating at Salina the other day, with other boys, Oscar Ludgreen skated into an opening and was drowned. Ox January 29 the State of Kansas was wenty-seven years old, having been ad mitted into the Union as a State January 29, 186f. The population of Kansas in June, 186), was 167,206. March, 1887, it was

1,514.548. The assessed value of properly in 1861 was \$24,737,450; in 1886 (latest pub shed assessment) it was \$277.570,065.

Mrs. IDA DENNAM, of Topeka, whose husband recently left for parts unknown, taking with him several hundred dollars of the funds of his employer, of Atchison, was lately adjudged insane and sent to the asylum. Grief over her husband's misconduct and desertion is supposed to be the cause of her present sad condition.

THE programme has been issued for the annual meeting of the Kansas State Medical Society, which will be held in Topeka, May 1, 2 and 3. All the railroads of Kansas will give one and one-third rates to this

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, a young farmer living near Garden City, recently blew his head off with a shotgun. He had a wife and one child. Despondency and extreme

poverty reported to be the cause. at the Fort Leavenworth military prison

THE railroads of the State have granted the following reduction of rates: One fare to the G. A. R. meeting at Winfield in March, one fare to the L O. O. F. encamp ment at Fort Scott in March, one and one third fare to the Kansas Medical Associa-tion meeting at Topeka in April, and one fare within a radius of 200 miles to Ottawa for the Sunday school assembly next sum-

Sherman County, was recently arrested upon the charge of rifling a registered let-

THE Pullman Palace Car Company cently applied to Judge Brewer, of the United States Circuit Court, for an injunc-tion to restrain county treasurers in the State from collecting taxes of 1887 assessed against that company by the various coun-ties through which their cars pass. A mporary injunction was granted pending

LATE post-office changes in Kansas: Es-tablished, Dearing, Montgomery County, Jackson Andrewa, postmaster; Kensing-ton, Smith County, Lewis M. Uhl, postmaster; Nadeau, Jackson County, Eli G. Nadeau, postmaster; Shields, Lane County, Ferdinand A. Louner, postmaster. Name changed—Newkirk, Ford County, to Kingsdown, Clark Shelton, postmaster. Discon-tinued, Cerro Gordo, Jewell County; Milo,

Lincoln County. Arcuison has developed a case of cruelty to a child taken from a Chicago convent. The offender was a drummer. The orphan was taken away from him and sent back to

the convent. PENSIONS granted Kansas veter ans on the 3d: James T. Nye, of El Dorado; Wil-liam H. Gale, of Kingsley; Austin Rick-nell, of Mound Valley; John J. Swesey, of Macksville; John D. Smith, of Severance; William Context of Shopking and Excision.

William Carter, of Shockiey, and Benjamin F. Keck, of Neodesha. Atomison has one undertaker Tuz Governor recently received a letter from the chairman of the county commis from the chairman of the county commis-sioners of Seward County stating that there is no suffering in that county, and the county needed no assistance from out-siders. A letter was also received from the secretary of the Meade Center board of trade asking the Governor to forward to him any applications he had received from Meade County for and; that he was unable to hear of any distress in that county, and

to hear of any distress in that county, and if there should be any they were abundantly able to take care of them.

It is said that coal oil was recently discovered near Emporia; also a four-foot wain of coal

vein of coal.

CLAUDE BROOKS was recently arrested at
Wichitz for a murder committed at Hessville, Ind., in December last.

E. B. Hurbard a prominent citizen of
Garnett was recently thrown from the platform of a passenger car near Weilsville
and killed.

JOSIAH WHITE, for several years an employe of the Fowier Packing Company, Kansas City, Kan., mot with a sheeking death the other morning by falling into a huge tank of boiling lard. The man was working in the refining rooms and in passing one of the tanks he slipped and fell backward into the boiling mass. Two men standing near at once pulled him out, but he died soon after. He was about forty years old and leaves a wife and three children.

THE ice in the Kausas river broke up on

OKLAHOMA.

The Territorial Question Coming to the Front.

tive Meeting at Ark Kan.-Resolutions Adopted = Int ing History of the Coveted Land of Promise

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Feb. 4.—Representatives from a large number of cities in Southern Kansas assembled in delegate convention in this city last night to give expression to the almost universal sentiment in favor of the early opening of the Oklahoma territory to settlement. The principal speeches were made by Captain W. L. Couch, of Douglass; Colonel Crocker, of Caldwell; Judge Gallowsy; of Fort Scott; S. Jennings, of Wichita, and M. W. Reynolds, of Geuda Springs. The meeting to the people in Southern Kansas were terribly in carnest in this matter. Congressmen who imagine that the present Congressmen who imagine that the present movement in favor of the legal and peace able occupying of the Territory emanates from a few adventurers will find out soones or later that they are woefully mistaken. The utterances of "Kicking Bird," "That Congressmen and Senators who heed not the mighty voice of the people might as well at once turn up their Congressional and Senatorial toes to the daisies, for the places that know them will know them no more forever," was cheered to the echo.

The following resolutions, addressed to the United States Senators and members of Congress of the State of Kansas, were adopted:
WHEREAS, The interest now manifested in ment, is one of dominant importance to the State of Kansas and the entire Southwest. We, the people of Southern Kansas, in delegate con-vention assembled at Arkansas City, February 5, do declare and resolve as follows: First—That in the interest of civilization and

First.—That in the interest of civilization and to meet the requirements of the many settlers seeking homes upon the public domain and for the future welfare and prosperity of the Indians residing in certain portions of the Indian Territory, the Senators from Kantas are requested and our Representatives are instructed to use all efforts in their power to second cure at the earliest day possible Territorial organization and open to settlement all the unoccupied lands in the Indian Territory and No-Man's-Lund and all lands not needed for In-

No Man's Land and all lands not needed for Indian occupancy, substantially as contemplated in the bill known as the Springer bill, now pending in the House of Representatives.

Second—That while all legal and just rights of the Indians should be carefully guarded and protected, the public welfare, the lawless condition of the Territory and the impediment to Inter-State commerce demands prompt and speedy action by Congress in this matter.

Third—The secretary of this convention is hereby instructed to forward copies of this preamble and resolutions to the Scaators and members of Congress of the State of Kansas, and that it be presented to their respective bodies.

In response to a congratulatory telegram from the chairman of the committee on arrangements for the Kansas City-Oklahoma conference, the convention passed the following rese

all who attempt to locate themselves there. In order that the history of Oklahoma may be known, the following a control of the collections of the collection of the collection

of Louisiana from the French Government, by which both soil and sovereignty passed to the United States. About the year 1817 was inafgurated by our Government a system of establishment of reservations for Indiantribes, and which has continued up to the present time. Between 1817 and 1836, by a series of treaties made with five tribes of Southern Indians, the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws and Seminoles, the whole of the territory was preceived up to the whole of the territory was parceled out in reservations for the occupancy of those tribes. These reservations were received in exchang for lands east of the Mississippi held by then

for lands east of the Mississippi held by them in like manner by treaty, as reservations at the time of the exchange. The Cherokee lands ceded to the United States were in the eastern portion of Tennessee, the western part of the Carolinas and Northern Georgia.

By the treaties of 1828 and 1823 the Cherokees received in exchange the lands in the present Indian Territory lying east and north of the Arkansas river and extending along the northern boundary west of the Arkansas to the 160th meridian, embracing an area of 25,000 square miles. The Choctaws coded lands, situated principally in Alabama, and the Chickasaws, lands in Southwestern Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, and by treaty of 1820 with the Choctaws and 1822 with the Chickasaws, medified somewhat by definite joint treaty with both in 1825, received with the Chickasaws, modified somewhat by definite joint treaty with both in 1855, received in exchange the portion of the Indian Terri-tory lying south of the Arkansas and the main Canadian rivers, the title being declared by the last treaty to be joint between the two tribes, but the Choctawa to occupy severally the eastern and the Chickasaws the western por-tion. This reservation was about \$3,000 square miles in extent.

miles in extent. The Creeks by treatic of 1825 and 1828, ceded lands principally in the State of Georgia and received in exchange that portion of the Indian Territory lying along and north of the Canadian river, bounded on the north and south by that of the Choctaws and Chicka-saws, embracing about 12,000 aquare miles. These tribes, in accordance with provisions in these treaties, ceded to the Seminoles, a tribe closely allied to them and formerly oc-cupying Southern Georgia and Northern Florida, the western portion of the above described reservation, the boundary between them being fixed by treaty of 1854, near the 97th meridian. Next the Missouri line in the northeast corner of the territory reserva-tions of small extent were granted in embange for Indian lands in Ohio to three remnants of

of 70,070 equare miles.

The limits of these reservations remained substantially unchanged until 1886, in which year, owing to the participation of some of these tribes in the late rebellion, new treaties were made with all the principal tribes, changing materially the boundaries of several of the reservations. The Choctaws and Chicknesses coded for \$200,000 all that portion of their reservation west of the minety-circle in sear ine new western boundary of the Creek eservation. In the treaty of 1888 with the fherokees no change of boundaries was efected, but it was stipulated that upon all ist portion of the reservation west of the th periffian about the stipulated that the second teachers are second to the second teachers. les upon payment, by or for each united les upon payment, by or for each united led, of a price for the land corupied, which it be agreed upon by the parties and uponed by the President, or which, if not seed upon should be fixed by the President, by

g nearly all that portion of the tract sished is 1895 by the Choctaws and sawn, which lies south of the Washits containing about 8,000 square miles t treaty of October 28; in the same year, which lies between the Arkansas rive marron river and the southers boundar uses, containing about 8,000 square shile mant of the Sacs and Foxes, by treaty the saids year, were granted a reservation 750 square miles west of the Creeks and no of the Seminoles, and a reservation of the sa extent, situated west of the Seminole las

The square miles west of the Creeks and north of the Seminoles; and a reservation of the same extent, situated west of the Seminole lands, was assigned to the Pottawatomies.

By treaties of the same year the Senecua, Bhawaece and Quapawa relinquished parts of their small reservations next the Missouri line, and the ceded portiods were reassigned to detechments of the Wyundoties, Chiawas, Peoring, Coalvoitias, Meas, Piankashawa and Miamis, Subsequently, by act of Congress, the Osages received a reservation upon the Cherchee lands immediately west of the Seth meridian. Small reservations were also assigned the Klekapoos, Iowas and Wichitas out of the lands eeded by the Creeks, and the Pawness, Kansas, Nex Ferres; Poncas, Otoes and Missouris were settled on small trasts went of the Cherchees. This is an epitome of the setablishment so far of Indian tribes in and upon the Indian Territory, and it is the country thus ceded by the five civilized tribes out of which it is proposed to carre the territory of Oklaboma, and give it a government under the terms of the bill introduced by Mr. Springer of Illinois, adding thereto the public land strip known as No-Man's-Land.

The arguments in favor of organizing the territory of Oklaboma were ably and elaborately stated by Hon Isaac S. Struble, of Iowa, in a speech made in the House of Representatives on June 8, 1885. It was prefaced by a quotation from the remarks made by Hon J. D. C. Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his annual report, as follows:

"What political development lies before the Indian, of the Indian Territory, it is impossible to foresee; but one thing is evident, the idea of maintaining permanently an imperium in imperio, such as now exists, must in some respects be abandoned. The idea of Indian Territory must sooner or later break up their tribal relations, take their lands in severalty, and to all intents and purposes become citizans of the United States and be amenable to its laws, as well as enjoy all of its high and distinguished privileges.

Wh

dispose of the surplus lands they may own to the best advantage to themselves and in a spirit pro bono publico." General Miles, referring to this question, said: "The Indian Territory is now a block in the path of civilization. It is preserved to perpetuate a mongrel race far removed from the influences of civilization—s refuge for the outlaws and indolent of whites, blacks and

Secretary Teller said: "Treaties impossible of fulfillment or contrary to the public interest, should be modified or repealed. No more treaties should be made of statutes enacted according to arreements made with the Indian. If he has more land than he needs, he must surrender the excess, and it can not be left to him to determine either the amount he ought to retain or the price he ought to receive. He is incapable of determining such weighty questions: they should be determined by the legislative branch of the Government, or by some suitable tribunal created for that purpose. To many of the reservations he has no title whatever and is but the occupants ought not to be left landless, neither should they be allowed to hold large tracts not necessary for their support, and of which they

conference, the convention passed the following resolution:

Resolved. That we heartily recommend that all eities and towns of the State of Kansas send delegates to the conference to be held in Kansas City February 8, and supplementary thereto is this convention do elect five delegates at large to said conference.

The following persons were elected: Captain W. P. Couch, of Douglass, M. W. Reynolds, of Guuda Springs, Colonel Crocker, of Caldwell, J. S. Jennings, of W. chita, ard Judge Galloway of Ft. Scott.

A permanent organization was effected to consist of one person from each city to push the work by holding conventions and in other ways.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 4.—A correspondent writing to the Times from Washington gives a few facts in relation to Oklahoma, as follows:

The question of organizing a Territorial Government for Oklahoma has become, from the force of circumstances, one of the most important issues of National legislation, inquiries are made all over the country concerning the history of the Oklahoma lands, and why it is that Congress has not already provided laws for its settiem ment and government—also the reason the force of circumstances, one of the most important issues of National legislation, inquiries are made all over the country concerning the history of the Oklahoma lands, and why it is that Congress has not already provided laws for its settiem ment and government—also the reason the reason that the time decision to the conference.

Conference, The resolution to the delegates at large to said the policy of settling the ludians on territory make little or no use."

Mr. Struble took the ground that at the time the policy of settling the ludians on territory was first projected it was not thought possible, and could have been necessary to the Republic there would be found an empire capable of sustaining millions of people, yet reserved for the exclusive occupancy of outlaws, cowboys, cattle and only about 50,000 Indians.

It was also a matter of wonder that a system should have been a

front Congress and the people with the sumption that they are a body of peo-wholly independent of the power and con-of the great Government which is supre-over every other foot of soil within boundaries—this, not only as to such land, these Indians have never ceded back the United States, but as respects every if the United States, but as respects every foot of land included within the limits of the Indian Territory, which they assert, can never include either themselves or any of those lands within the jurisdiction of any State or Territory.

A ROBBER'S LAMENT.

Letter From One of the Mapula Train Rob-bers Which Carries a Moral. EL Paso, Tex., Feb. 3.—J. N. Thacker, a pany's detective force, arrived this more robbers now lying in the Mexican prison at Chihushua. The letter is written in pencil and is, in part, as follows: "One of the train robbers this, 28th of January, 1888, written by W. E. Preston. I will write a few words to you, papers. I did not go into this for name nor because I thought it being my helper it will be my last. I went in because I needed the money. I have no father and mother and no friends out of to raise me right, but my mother died and to raise me right, but my mother died and he married again. My stepmother was good, but I didn't think so then, so left home. I have some little brothers and sisters and also a wife and little baby to weep and weil for my coming. O, my God! when I think of those it almost breaks my heart. Good people, do not scorn, but pity my case. I am young—twenty-three years old. I was betrayed and led into this by older men. If I had no one to care for, I would rather be dead ten times over. I am all alons here. I can only see when they

older men. If I had no one to care for, I would rather be dead ten times over. I am all alone here. I can only see when they open the door. This is awful. No one to talk to. I can't talk when they open the door, for I can't speak Spanish."

There are now five alleged robbers in prison at Chfhuahua. They are Charles Small, alias Wright, from San Antonio, Tex.; Joe Hines, alias Smith, alias Frantham, from Mississippi; W. E. Preston, from Weatherford, Tex., son of the county treasurer of Foster County, Tex., and John Bell, of Parker County, Tex. The first three have confessed. They say that John Bell planned the robbery and Charles Smail led the gang. Small, Hines, Preston and a man named Hudson, alias Hutchinson, executed the deed, Bell and Gibson furnishing the horses and aiding the robbers to escape. Gibson was foreman of the Biego rasch, owned by Captain J. C. Beatty, of this city. The four horses, saddles and other property used by the robbers, belonged to Beatty, and the property has been seized by the Maxican authorities. The authorities have thus far recovered \$1,418.

Bistorical Rease.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Thomas a Backet's bones have been found in a rough hows stone coffin under Canterbury Cathedral where heretofore their existence was only legendary. The skull is well preserved and is said to be magnificent in size and proportions, in fact one of the finest even seen. Its crown bears unmistakable marks of a sword cut, which the chroniclers relate, took off the top of his scalp. Powder Milit Explosion.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 2.—The blasting corning mill of the Austin Powder Company's plant in Newburg township, near this city, was blown to pieces about seven o'clock this morning. The mill is used for granulating the pressed cakes of powder and the machinery had just been started by Rouben Wright when the explosion occurred. Wright was matently killed. STOCK ITEMS.

A number of Wyoming outtlemen we recently interviewed and gave it as the opinion that the per cent. of loss in rangeattle will not be as heavy as has recent

To sum up profitable stock-farming in a few Words: Breed good stock, horses, cattle, sheep and swine; feed, water and shelter them properly and hygienically, and do not too much put your whole energy upon one kind of stock.

Prof. De Muth, of De Pauw University, says that food which fattens a cow for mar-bet will ruin her for milk, and that hay fed between Meals is worse than wasted, as it clogs the stomach sod interferes with the digestion of the regular ration.

The Holstein is the cow for milk in large

quantities, and consequently the cheese cow of the period. In this the Ayrabire is a strong competitor. But for butter, face butter, and quantity of butter, the Channel Island cow is queen.—Jersey Bulletia. The farmer who has not sufficient shelter for his stock this winter will find out by spring that the value of the extra food required to keep them slive, to say nothing of the loss in flesh, would have been more

than sufficient to provide the best kind of shelter, not only for one winter, but for many.—Lies-Stock Indicator. What the colt wants is plenty of exercise w nat the colt wants is pienty of exercise, a warm place to sleep, sheiter from bitter storms, plenty of good grass of different varieties, good, clean hay without dust, and good, sound cats. Colts raised in this way will not look so well, nor win as many premiums, nor sell for as much money, but they will last.

considered the most important product of sheep it is only a secondary consideration in England, as the farmers in that country aim to produce the best mutton. As mut-ton brings as high a price here as it does ton brings as high a price here as it does there the breeding of sheep for mutton in preference to wool should be profitable to American farmers also.

Cows often in winter develop a strangely deprayed taste in picking over piles of horse manure for hay and even straw soiled by the urine. They will do this even when fed enough of fresh material of the same kind. It is probably the slightly saline taste that stracts the cow to this unnatural food. If sait does not cure her of it,

ural food. If salt does not cure her of it, add a little bone meal and ashes.

Breeding sows should have no corn. It does not furnish the bone material for the pigs the sow is carrying, and therefore only serves to make her too fat and the pigs weakly. Out-meal is excellent, though that with highly bred sows is too fattening. Milk with dishwater from the bouse, given warm with bran, will be the best feed both for the sow and for the pigs she is to farrow in the spring - American Chilington.

in the spring .- American Cultica in the spring.—American Cultivator.

Soft-wood charcoal, especially willow, ought always to be kept in the cow stable. If a cow does not look bright, give a teacupful in her bran or other food and wet up. If her breath is bad, her horns hot and her nose dry, she is dyspeptic and feverish. Give her charcoal. If she has hollow horns, sure and no mistake, give charcoal, half a teaspoonful each meal for three or four days. Treat wolf in the tail in the same way. The wolf can't stand charcoal. It is an excellent thing to give charcoal all around once a week. It is the charcosi all around once a week. It is the best regulator of stomach and boweis.— Guernsey Breeder.

FARM NOTES.

Spinach is one of the early greens. An hasten it and give a larger crop. There will probably be a larger acreage

of crops sown here this spring than in any other county of the same age in the State. - Ivanhoe (Kan.) Times. The ground for spring wheat can not be prepared too early, and it should be not only deeply ploughed but harrowed until the seed-bed shall be as fine as the soil can

be made. Fowls can not possibly thrife and do well if they be compelled to stand around in the mud and filth all day long. They must have a place to scratch and exercise. The horse stable is a most excellent place for them to range in if allowable

Now is the time to spread the fine poultry manure on the strawberry plants. By the time the plants shall begin to shoot out the mashed into the soil by the rains. Poultry

The proposition to secure a car load of early seed corn from lowa to plant in this county this spring is a move in the right direction. We would have had a splendid crop in this county last senson if the seed planted had been of an early variety.—

As winter is fast slipping by, every good farmer will study out his "campaign" for the coming season in accordance with his soil and his supply of manure. Having adopted a plan, matters should be shaped at once, so as to carry it out to the very letter with a rim that is supply on the print supply states. ter with a vim that is sure to bring suc-Rye will begin to grow on the first ap-

proach of spring. It provides the first early pasturage. If kept moderately grazed, provided the land has been well manured at time of seeding, the crop will continue to afford green material as long for early pasturage. Somebody advises that in saving seed corn the selected ear be neither husked nor separated from the stalk on which it grew, but the stalk and unhusked ear be hung up in a dry place until the planting season shall have come round. The claim has been

advanced that seed so kept has greater vi-tality, and produces more vigorous plants than even that which is busked and afterward dried by fire heat.

There is a co-operative store at Stanton, Iowa, run by a branch of the Farmers' Alliance. The business has a manager, a bookkeeper and five clerks, and is playing havoc with the trade of the old merchants of the village. The store was started last May. A report was made at the annual meeting of the association, which showed that the sales of the store have been large and mainly for cash. By frequent turning of the capital invested, a profit of fifty per cent on the capital stock is reported for the eight months the store has been running. Elated with their success, the association will add agricultural implements to the business and are talking also of starting a bank. ward dried by fire heat.

of starting a bank.

In procuring trees in the spring it should not be overlooked that the younger ones will thrive better than those that are larger. The older a tree the greater the liability to loss. Young trees root rapidly.

The honey extractor is simply a can containing a revolving frame. Into this revolving frame the frames of honey are placed and rapidly revolved, or whiried around, by turning a crank. The centrifugal force throws the honey from the cells without breaking or in any injuring the combs. The combs can then be returned to the hive to be again filled with honey.

There are breeds of fewis that fatten more readily than others, the same as among animals, and must be fed cautiously or they will become too fat to lay. Among

among animals, and must be red canton or they will become too fat to lay. Amo them may be mentioned the Brahmas, chins, Plymouth Rocus and Langaham. feeding such fowis corn should not be use an excessive diet.

an excessive diet.

Cows should not be milked when overheated by fast driving, runing or otherwise, for milk taken from a frightened or heated cow is unfit for food, and sickness in some form is sure to follow its use.